

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1828.

[NO. 171.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for GOODS.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—Smt173.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herring, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer, with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.
January 21, 1828.—Smt179

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Alexander J. Worke, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 29th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of the Leper Place, lying on the big and little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's Ferry, joining the lands of Dr. McLean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey,

1065 ACRES,
and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South Carolina; a large portion being first rate low ground.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place, at 1 o'clock of that day.

Terms of sale will be, one third cash; one third at one year's credit; and the remaining third two years' credit.

THOMAS H. FALLS, Trustee.
Jan. 22, 1828.—471.

Pay your TAXES, for 1827.

ALL persons liable to pay a TOWN TAX for the year 1827, are requested to call on the Treasurer and pay the same without delay. Those who fail to attend to this notice by the week of February Court, may expect to be proceeded against by Warrant of distress and sale immediately thereafter; and those who are in arrears for the year 1826, will be dealt with in like manner.

GREEN KENDRICK, Treasurer.
N. B.—The Commissioners will commence working on the streets on Monday, the 28th instant. A few stout, able hands, will be hired at a fair price. No other kind need apply.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County,

November Term, 1827.

Thomas Alexander vs. Elijah Alexander. Levied on a negro woman named Julia.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that defendant appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828.—67.

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

RIGHT.

IF YOU owe me, testify to the fact, by coming forward and settling; if an account, give me your note; if a note or notes, pay the money. I will not ask you for money any more, myself. I will wait on you until Feb. Court and no longer.

J. D. BOYD.
Feb. 9, 1828.—69.

Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at the Journal Office.

64 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, HARVEY MITCHELL, bound to me by the County Court. He is six feet two inches high, stoop shouldered, and has rather a down cast look. He stole a ten dollar bill and a brass barreled pistol, which he has taken with him. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said runaway, under the penalty of the law; and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS HOUSTON.
February 5, 1828.—371.

TO Undertakers.

THE Commissioners of Charlotte will let out to the lowest bidder, at public auction, on the 16th instant, at the Court-House door, the two principal Streets of Charlotte, to be put in such order by the undertaker as will be made known on that day. Those wishing to contract, will be much more fully acquainted with the plan and the conditions, by applying to some one of the Commissioners.

By order of the Board,
ROBT. I. DINKINS, Sec'y
Charlotte, February 2, 1828.—2170.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Charles Temple vs. John A. Chaffin—Original Attachment, levied in the hands of A. J. Worke.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t74.—per. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant vs. the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hankins, widow of John Hankins, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of — Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t69.—price adv. \$3.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are \$2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; \$5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of \$1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.
Mount Mourne, Feb. 4, 1828.—371.

Job printing, neatly executed at this Office.

Deeds, for sale at this Office

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1828.—Retrenchment.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton to the amendment of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Rives was entitled to the floor, and he had risen to address the House, when

Mr. Randolph rose and asked leave of his colleague to state a single fact. The House would remember, he said, and he could not forget the courtesy with which he was heard, that some remarks were made by him on Friday last. Yesterday, in consequence of certain rumors in this city, a friend asked him if he had seen the paper which he held in his hand, the United States Telegraph, of Saturday.

He said he had not; for although a subscriber to it, it came to him very irregularly, and he had not seen it. It was suggested to him that he had better look at it. He did so, and his eye was attracted to an article under the editorial head, entitled "The Bargain." He immediately wrote a note to the Editors, stating that in this article there was an unwarranted and unwarrantable use of his name, not only in misrepresenting what he had said, but in saying for him what he did not say. It was a long time before he could get the paper. He hunted the whole Capitoline for it, and got it at last from the other House—he meant the other branch of the Legislature. After getting the paper, his eye was directed to the report; and just at that moment he was invited to an interview with one of the Editors in an adjoining room. He did not accept the invitation, for he preferred listening to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) but he wrote a note, saying, that the report was obnoxious to the same objection as the editorial article—but, perhaps, in a less degree. On reading the report, however, more attentively, he found that it was obnoxious in a still higher degree. He had waited till this morning to see if any notice was taken of his communications. As no notice has been taken, he felt it due to himself and to the House, to say, that the statement which that paper contained was not a statement of what he said, but what he did not say.

Here Mr. R. read an extract from the article complained of.

He said no such thing. He said, perhaps, something which might have been mistaken for it. He did not impeach the motives of individuals: they may operate, indeed, as regards the agent, but they cannot vary the effect. To him the effect was the same, whatever might be the motives. He had said what he said in the Senate, two years ago; and he had also said what he did not say in the Senate two years ago. The whole tenor and air of this report was to make an impression on the public mind abroad, that he came forward with a knowing air to tell the House what other persons did not know—that he came here, tendering himself as a witness. It was no such thing. So far from it, he would rather be excluded from giving his testimony—not that he was an incompetent witness—or that he should be induced to give a contradiction to himself; but for obvious reasons, into which it would be unnecessary for him to go. The object and effect were to create an impression that he had stated what had happened *pendente lite*—during the last election. He had said no such thing. This, he said. He stated it again with reluctance, for this reason—he did not wish it to go abroad until it should go exactly as he did say it. He said, he had reason to know the sentiments of two of the high parties, in reference to a third party. He stated subsequently, that he had no connection with those parties since he came from Europe. All the information he had was prior to his voyage to England. He spoke of their sentiments, not only as of general notoriety, but as personally known to himself; and he mentioned the way in which he had obtained that personal knowledge. As in all cases of this character, he liked to act on the highest degree of evidence; the highest degree in this case was the evidence of his own senses. The sentiments of the two highest parties were so notorious, as to put the seal to his statement.

If anything was calculated to do mischief, it was such reports, and such editorial comments as these. He knew but one of the editors of that paper; and he knew him no farther than that he passed him one morning on the steps, and on being first accosted by him, bidding him good morning. He said nothing as to their motives: he had nothing to do with them. If any thing was calculated to do away with the effect desired, it was

such exaggeration; such misrepresentations. If, said Mr. R. I were to put my hand to this statement, (throwing the paper on the floor,) I put my hand to that which is not true. Every one knows it is not true. He had spoken of an understanding between two high contracting parties, one who is now the President—long previous to this event; long previous to its being ascertained that the other candidate was excluded from the House by the vote of Louisiana. It was given in other ways; and it was before he went to Europe in the spring of 1824. He did not know of the exclusion of any candidate from the House, until he returned from Europe in December, 1824. He here stated that he had received the first information of this fact, and of the votes given to General Jackson, from a captain, whose name we could not make out. He had had no communication with those parties since—except of a certain sort, with one of them:—yes, he had: on the morning of the ballot for President, he was in the Speaker's room, cowering over the fire, when it was expected that New-York would not go for Mr. Adams, and he then said to the Speaker, that he hoped we should not be kept a long time balloting, as the state of his health would not permit him to remain too long.

He had said he had evidence that there was a compact between the two parties existing long anterior to the period when it was the thought of either to give his support to the other. To suppose otherwise, is to suppose that a candidate would vote against himself, which would be in fact a *reductio ad absurdum*. To suppose that in the spring of 1824, that candidate had a good understanding with the Eastern gentlemen, would be to suppose that he intended to defeat his own election. Children would not be brought to believe a tale so absurd as that. The conversation he had with that gentleman was an accidental, casual conversation; and which he should repeat as soon as could find time to correct the minutes—if corrigible they were—which were sent him—(pointing to the table of the Reporter for the National Intelligencer,) for that purpose.

He would advert to another instance of misrepresentation from the same quarter. The one he had stated was not the first, nor the second instance; nor probably the third. He repeated that he had nothing to do with motives. He had in a former debate said—"did they not know that if their adversaries trump, they would not trump also? Hoyle might have taught them better." This interpolation takes away the whole point of the expression, and makes that base and vulgar, which, as, he said it, was strictly parliamentary. With a single exception—in which he had not been misunderstood, he meant as to Irish and Africans—he had not seen any report in that paper which did not excite his disgust; and even in the report which contained the correct expression which he had named, in every other respect his remarks were wretchedly mangled.

He would refer to another circumstance. He disclaimed any reference to motives. On another occasion he had spoken of a bull—converted into a bill—fulminated at Richmond relative to the shooting of militia men. While a gentleman was speaking, he received information that he had been misinformed as to the facts; and such was his horror lest he should be supposed to state for a fact what was not so, that he rose in his place, and with all the clearness of articulation which he could command, made the correction. He rose to interrupt an argument, for the purpose of taking back the statement, in order that it should not go abroad to the world, and excite animadversion. He took it for granted that this denial would appear in the next morning's papers. Instead of which, words to this effect appeared: "Mr. Randolph said a few words in explanation." This was in the papers of Saturday morning. Sunday was a black day, as he used to say when he was a sportsman: the mail, therefore, which contained the mischief had two days start, and got to Richmond on Saturday afternoon. The contradiction could not reach Richmond before Tuesday, unless you had had a carrier pigeon. There was a space therefore of forty-eight hours to do the mischief. The party referred to was a man of gallantry and honor. It was unnecessary to say any thing further. Taking all these things together—he looked at the effects—the motives were nothing to him.

If, however, this misconception had not appeared in that paper, the House would not have heard from him on the subject. If printers used him, he would not ask to which side they belong. He knew they could not get a long without printers. No public man could exist without the press. He was a public man, and must bow to the same decree. He

begged pardon for occupying the floor so long, and would now yield to his colleague, satisfied that he should only serve for a foil to set off that gentleman to greater advantage.

Mr. Rives then took the floor, and spoke for about an hour and a half in support of the resolutions, and in reply to those who had affirmed that there are no abuses under the present Administration. His remarks are necessarily postponed.

On the call of Mr. Dorsey, the ayes and noes were then ordered on the amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton to the amendment of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Whipple asked if this was an amendment to an amendment, or to the original resolution.

The Speaker replied that it was an amendment to an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Whipple, the amendment of Mr. Blake was then read.

Mr. Whipple would only occupy the House for a moment. But he deemed it his duty to state the reasons which would induce his vote on the question. He had no objection to the fullest inquiry, nor did he think that any gentleman ought to object to it. We ought not to throw ourselves in the way of such inquiry. But while he was willing to do this, he was at the same time disposed to throw a shield before the officers of the Government. The gentleman from Virginia had stated, that the expenses of the Government had increased, are increasing, and if that increase had been beyond the ratio of the increase of population and public business, they ought to be diminished. He thought the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana, as amended by the gentleman from Maryland, embodied his views more fully than any other, and he would therefore vote for it in that form. If this Administration has been guilty of any improper expenditures, he was perfectly disposed that they should be disclosed; but if they had not, he thought it equally due to the Administration, that they should be justified. It was not necessary for him to say, that he believed the Administration would come out of the fire as gold seven times purified. That had nothing to do with the issue. In the progress of a country like this, there must and will be enlargements of the expenditures, but the question is not whether there have been such, but whether such have become enlarged in the exercise of a wise discretion. He was desirous of ascertaining if such was the fact. He was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Strong asked, if the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina should be carried, whether it would be in order to move to amend by changing the reference again to a standing Committee?

The Speaker pronounced that such an amendment would not be in order.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Hamilton.

Yeas 112.—Nays 74.

The amendment to the amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Chilton rose to accept of the amendment as a modification of his resolution—good natured as he supposed he should be considered by some gentlemen.

The Speaker said it was in order to amend by adding to, but not by taking from, the resolution.

Mr. Dorsey reminded the House that he had before moved to extend the time embraced in the equity, so as to take in the expenditures on the subject of foreign intercourse from 1790. He appealed to the House, whether justice to the Administration did not require that the time should be extended. He knew of no motive why the enquiry should not be extended. He had heard the remark, that during the administration of General Washington, no part of the secret service money had been expended. He said that the records of the government showed no such proof. He alluded to expenditures from that fund by Gen. Washington, which had not been settled by specific vouchers. He did not wish to tire the House. He thought the principles sought by the inquiry should be settled here, by comparisons of the expenditures from the earliest period. He moved to amend to insert the words "since the 1st of July, 1790," after the words "secret service money."

Mr. Hamilton said he had stated no particular time, because he did not wish to confine or embarrass the Committee. He desired they should get all the information they could in the present session. If the time was fixed, and the Committee could not complete their labors to that time, what would be said of them?

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—It is stated in the Raleigh Star of the 7th inst. that counterfeit 75 cent treasury notes, of the emissions of 1816 and 1823, have been detected at the treasury office (the former) badly executed, but the latter so nearly resemble the genuine notes that it requires a close examination to detect the imposition.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the National Journal, Feb. 2.

There is perhaps, no part of the conduct of the Combination, now here, more reprehensible than that species of espionage that is kept up in regard to the intercourse between members of Congress, and also between members and the gentlemen at the head of the Executive Departments: and this too, by some men who aspire not only to the character of gentlemen, but to be ranked among the eminent Statesmen of the country. Some of these men seem to be on the continual look out, and if they chance to see a member of Congress walking the street in company with a member of the Cabinet, they straight way repair to the office of the Telegraph, and make deposit of the precious fact in the company budget, to be drawn out for use when it may best suit their views. How contemptible such conduct would have been considered before the formation of the present rancorous combination! sufficient to degrade any man below the notice of gentlemen. But, unfortunately, such is now the state of feeling, that the men who can contribute most liberally in matters of that sort, seems to rank the highest in the scale of merit. It does seem to us, that unless all regard for virtue, truth, and honor, is departed from the land, this kind of pimping & persecution will be long, recoil on the heads of those who now are striving to excel in those contemptible arts. We were led to those reflections from a course of observation for the last two years, and particularly by an article published this morning in the Telegraph, headed "Disorder in the House."

That article commences with the notice of what seems to be a very important fact, in the estimation of the Combination leaders. That Mr. Clay and Mr. Wright, on the day before Mr. Wright delivered his closing speech on the opposition farcical resolution about retrenchment; had walked together on the street, and hence they were conspiring to attack Mr. Randolph and Mr. Kremer. And this is the silly stuff that is thrust down the throats of those who, in the country, must be kept zealous in their allegiance to Jackson. As if those gentlemen, having any consultation to hold, would go into the public street to hold it. It is true, that they accidentally met, and did walk in company; and it is also true, that they were seen by one of those neat political pimps, who so liberally contributes, of such matters, for entry upon the register of the company. But the true secret of all this matter is, the desperate mortification and chagrin that is felt by the Combination at the irrecoverable defeat which the speech of Mr. Wright gave to them on Wednesday evening; and hence the flood of Blinggate that is let loose upon him. Knowing their utter inability to meet Mr. Wright in argument, on this subject, the Combination have for some time resorted to the expedient of setting on Mr. Kremer, by way of turning every thing into ridicule, and raising a laugh. This they are sure to effect, for his figure and gesticulation, are sufficient, at all times, to ensure a laugh, independent of any thing he may say. Thus situated, Mr. Wright has been under the necessity of adopting towards him such a course as was calculated to make him feel; and here it may be observed, that those retorts which in ordinary cases, would suffice, would be entirely lost on him, as is sufficiently proved by experience.

Before Mr. Wright commenced his speech, which, in its course, carried discomfiture into the ranks of the combination, he was threatened by a prominent member, that if he retorted upon any of them they would set Kremer on him. This shows that such was the plan; and during the time of his speaking, many of the leaders were seen consulting with Kremer, and furnishing him with scraps of Billingsgate from combination newspapers. Amongst those thus engaged was the honorable gentleman who made the important discovery that Mr. Wright and Mr. Clay walked the avenue together. Those who are capable of reflecting on the ungenerous conduct thus practiced towards Mr. Wright, will, it is hoped, duly appreciate the motives which prompted him to the kind of retort which he used towards Mr. Kremer. They will see that when a man will agree to degrade himself, and injure the reputation of the House of which he is a member, by doing for the benefit of others what they are ashamed to do themselves, he must not claim the sympathy of honorable men, if he meets with a rebuff from which he will never recover. It is due, however, to Mr. Wright to state, that he had never seen nor known of the existence of the copy of the indictment, of which he spoke, until after Mr. Kremer had commenced his attack. It was put into his hand by a friend, who had received it but a few hours before by mail. If the combination expect to carry on this business of slandering and browbeating, it is presumed that they will see the propriety of procuring another agent.

Considering the character and standing of "honest George Kremer" as they are wont to call him, it is believed that he has now had his run, and must now be

thrown by as unfit for use. The public will begin to inquire why they have so long permitted themselves to be imposed by the clamour of such a man. In the testimony he gave in his own favor in the House, he boasted much, that he had the friendship of Judge Cooper. He may thank his stars that such was the fact. Had that not been the case, it may be doubted whether the commonwealth's counsel would have given up the case. He says he was acquitted of the charge of perjury by the jury, without their leaving the box. And what of that? When the counsel gave up the case, there was nothing for the jury to try, and a verdict of acquittal necessarily followed. But let us here inquire if it would not have been a much stronger evidence of his innocence had the Judge not volunteered his advice, and the case proceeded to trial in the ordinary way, let the jury hear the testimony, and then determine the party innocent. The manner in which Judge Cooper discharged his official duties, and the tyranny he practised on the bench, is sufficiently shown by the fact, that for such acts he was removed from office by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The parties litigant in the case where Mr. Kremer was a witness, and where the indictment charges him with the crime of perjury, were Ott, plaintiff, and Roads defendant; whether the one to which he refers in his defence be the same, or another, does not appear; it is certain that the name of Snyder to which he refers is not contained in the indictment. It is hoped that such a report of Mr. Wright's speech will shortly be published, as will show to the world that it was the astonishing force of his arguments and eloquence, that has produced the deadly hostility of the combination, and produced the threats of personal violence, which has been made by some of them.

From the North American Review.

Though to some we may appear to write with too much frankness, we apprehend that a majority of the nation will agree with us, and would be glad to have the proposition established; that, speeches in Congress have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished. The House of Representatives are the natural, immediate guardians of the people,—but who are to guard the guardians? Undoubtedly there is more than one member in that important body, who would be startled at a charge of abuse against it. They indeed have their professed censors and tribunes, who are perpetually impeaching corruption and abuses to other branches of the government. They are constantly smiling and winking, and on the eve of detecting some enormity. From the excessive salaries of the secretaries—(We must save our feelings by speaking straight forward in a parenthesis—the despicable, parsimonious stipend paid to the highest labor, and most intense anxiety, not equaling the gains of mediocrity in many of the ordinary professions of life,) from these splendid emoluments, down to the moderate, decent remuneration of the clerks, no winter escapes without some magnificent attempt at reduction, some huge effort at economy. Now we really believe our government in all its branches to be freer from abuses, than any other in the world; and this arises from our having no ancient malpractices consecrated by time, no privileges radiated beyond the power of extraction; and, besides, to its being subject to a publicity the most unsparing and uncontrolled. Yet we are equally of opinion, that in the abuses which do creep in, by far the largest and the most costly proportion is to be found in the legislative branch; in the department occupied by the guardians and representatives of the people's rights.

New-Orleans.—The Jacksonites in New-Orleans, it appears by the following, made something of a mistake in selecting their committee men for celebrating the 8th. This is perfectly in character, for scarcely a paper reaches us from the interior that does not contain similar articles. Captain Dashiell is a worthy and much respected citizen of Baltimore, and commands the elegant schooner *Æthor*, now (or rather on the 7th January,) in the port of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans, Mercantile Advertiser.

Gentlemen,—I have seen in the *Louisiana Advertiser*, of this morning, an account of the meeting of the Shipmasters at Richardson's, held with a reference to the 8th of January. I perceive that I am named as one of the "six Senior commanders," to compose a committee to carry their resolutions into effect, to celebrate the 8th of January. I am compelled to declare, that this use of my name is unwarranted and unauthorized. I never attended that meeting; nor did I ever hear of it until I saw my name in that paper, consequently, I shall have no participation whatever, in that parade.

I shall on the 8th of January, hoist my flag in honor of American valour, as I have ever done; but shall always oppose any measure intended to injure Mr. Adams' administration, as I am a humble, but decided friend to that cause.

Respectfully,

HENRY DASHIELL.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention.—After a mostable discussion (the publication of which we hope to commence on Wednesday,) the Convention Bill passed the Senate on Thursday.

The friends of the bill resisted every attempt to amend it, and consequently it hung up between the two Houses. Satisfied with submitting the naked proposition of Convention or No Convention to the freeholders, and believing that for this end, the bill was perfect enough, they would listen to no proposals of amendment in however sincere a spirit they were made. Mr. Cabell's support was lost by his course, who thought that the provisions of the bill, restricting the vote to freeholders were not sufficiently definite, and who under this conscientious belief, felt bound in duty to himself and constituents, to vote against what otherwise, he was desirous of supporting. But this loss, though regretted by the friends of the bill, is compensated by the satisfaction of having placed it beyond the reach of accident, and by the certainty, that at length, the people of Virginia are granted the facilities so long denied them by their servants, of reforming the acknowledged and growing abuses of the State Government. A majority of four is as sufficient as a majority of five.

The passing of this bill is indeed a great era in our history. It is a great conquest effected after a furious and protracted struggle, of the genius of improvement and perfectibility, over the habit of attachment to what is merely venerable for its dust and cobwebs.—For our parts, there are scarcely bounds to our anticipations of resulting political happiness and prosperity, from the passage of this law. As men who have labored earnestly and unremittingly in the good cause, we proffer congratulations to the friends of a Convention in every part of the State.

Whig.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 29.]

From a gentleman at Washington of high standing, and whose opportunities of estimating the real strength of parties are not exceeded by any person at the capitol, we have assurances that the confidence of the friends of the administration is gaining strength every day. Our correspondent concludes by saying, "Mr. Adams' friends see no cause to doubt his re-election. They trust that the good sense, intelligence and patriotism of the country will prevail over the mere noise and clamour of those who want the offices of government for themselves and their followers. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Adams will have the votes of Pennsylvania and Virginia."

A meeting of the citizens of Savannah, was held in that city, on Tuesday last, and a committee appointed to invite Geo. M. Troup, Esq. late Governor of Georgia, to a public dinner. The Savannah Georgian, says that it would have been, judging from the subscription list, the largest public dinner given there for many years. Col. Troup declined the invitation, in the following letter to the Committee:

Savannah, 6th February, 1828.

Gentlemen—Your kind and flattering invitation to a public dinner, is received with the most grateful emotions. In declining it, you will only regard me as fulfilling a duty to myself, which my esteem and respect for you would not suffer me to omit.

On each occasion of revisiting this city, in which I had been reared from earliest infancy, I have felt myself at home, and it would have been most gratifying to me, if it had seemed most appropriate to you, to have been treated, rather as a friend, which I am, than as a public man, which I am not.—Born to many sorrows, I have sought consolation here, under every afflictive dispensation, and have found it in warm and generous bosoms, in which the most delicate sensibilities have been united to the most manly virtues.—You must feel, therefore, how reluctant I have been in failing to receive your wishes as commands. The approbation of my public conduct is of the highest value to me, because it forces the conviction that that conduct has been right.

Express, Gentlemen, to your Fellow-Citizens, my grateful thanks for the honor conferred, and accept for yourselves, the tender of my sincere and respectful attachment.

G. M. TROUP.

Messrs. Habersham, Pooler, Bulloch, Bevan, Pelot, Sheftall, Myers, Law, and Footman—Committee.

MR. KREMER.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal gives the following lively description of the style of eloquence of a member of Congress who has made some noise in the world:

"Mr. Kremer speaks in a tone, the noise of which is heard in every corner of the house though his articulation,

sometimes impeded by temporary causes, is often indistinct. His gestures are correspondingly furious, and it were an eminently perilous situation to be within the range of his arm. He is much in the habit of throwing forward his fists in a horizontal direction, and this species of attitudinizing, together with a countenance inflamed with an exertion, if with nothing else, would impress upon a persons who happened to be deaf, the idea that he was daring the Speaker to a fight. Mr. Kremer whenever he speaks, never fails to put the House in excellent humor. He advances to the attack in legislative conflict very much as those worthy and valiant Dutchmen (Knickerbocker tells us,) advanced to the attack of fort Christiana "brimful of wrath and cabbage."

The *Darien Gazette* of the 29th ult. says, "the same people that used to curse and damn old Jefferson curse Adams now." This remark is certainly true so far as it relates to the white-washed black cockade federalists that now, in a great measure, direct the Crawford party. It may not be amiss however to remark, that in cursing Jefferson they cursed from hatred, but in cursing Adams, they swear from compulsion, having given unequivocal evidence by protests and the nominations that they are ready to forfeit their own character and the faith of Georgia, in order to promote his election.

Statesman & Patriot.

Last week, our town was honored with the presence of his Excellency William H. Crawford, a Vice President of the Colonization Society and candidat for the Vice Presidency of the United States; yet sad to tell, on firing of guns, beating of drums, bonfire or illumination hailed his arrival, nor did any cavalcade of weepers sob at his departure.

Attempt at Bribery.—At the recent organization of the state government of Pennsylvania, eight leading Jackson men of the General Assembly sent a letter to the then Treasurer of the State, intimating their suspicions that he was opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, and further intimating that he would not be re-chosen treasurer unless he pledged himself to vote for Jackson. This pledge, the treasurer (Mr. Clark,) declined giving, remarking in substance, that as a salary of \$1400 was made to depend on his avowing adhesion to a party, he should decline giving any answer to their inquiry. For thus independently and magnanimously refusing the bribe, Mr. Clark was rejected from his office by the Jackson legislature of Pennsylvania.

"O! what a sin 'twould be, if it were done by another."

We are glad to find that the exertions of the Executive Department of our Government to obtain the concurrence and co-operation of the British Government in certain measures necessary to afford safety to the Navigation of the Gulf of Florida, have been attended with success. That Government is about to erect Light Houses, Floating lights and Buoys, on the British side of the Channel between the Bahama Banks and Florida.

Ral. Register.

Dreadful Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a boy taking a horse to a livery stable was thrown; and his feet being entangled in the stirrup, was dragged with his head passing upon the pavement, for the distance of nearly a square. The boy was taken to the hospital dreadfully mangled, and survived about 15 minutes. It is said the father of this boy while engaged in painting the Hospital, a few years since, fell, and was killed.

Penn. Gaz.

Revival at Lexington, Ky.—Within a few weeks, (says the Kentucky Gazette, of Jan. 4,) nearly two hundred members have been added to the Presbyterian church, and two hundred and thirty seven to the Methodist church.

Mr. Benjamin Ellis, of Plymouth, Mass. last week, while crossing a pond, fell through the ice, and was drowned. His son in attempting to rescue his father, fell in and perished.

Nat. Regis.

Unmanic.—Cumberland lodged No. 8, in Nashville, Tenn. requests editors to notice the expulsion of D. Sullivan fencing-master, for gross unmanic conduct. Sullivan is described as about 6 feet high, sandy hair, red whiskers, heavy eyebrows about 40 years of age.

Mrs. Royal.—We are concerned to state that our venerable female friend, Mrs. Royal, has broken—not that long stemmed pipe of hers—but her venerable leg! This distressing accident took place a few days since, in some part of Vermont. It appears that the old lady had presented her book to a gentleman, and requested him to purchase it which he refused to do. Indignant, at this apparent want of gallantry, and entire absence of every sense of justice, the old lady like Xenophon, made a hasty retreat from the enemy's country—not a la mode Col. Jarvis, and in her haste stumbled, fell and broke her leg. Would to mercy, it had been her pipe and not her leg.

Cadet.

A PRINTER'S TWELFTH TOAST.
Myself—may the man who takes my paper, and wont pay me for it, never have money to buy a primer, nor a friend to lend him one. May he remain as ignorant as that man down yonder on Bennett's creek, who never knew there was an Indian war.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Intelligence.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Cape Haytien, Dec. 13, 1827.

I hasten by the first opportunity to communicate the result of a spirit of revolution that was attempted on the night of the 8th, but which has happily been so far put down, and seven of the ringleaders apprehended, and are now undergoing their trials. The grounds upon which it was attempted, were dissatisfaction with the present form and administration of government, and opposition to the imposition of what is called the contribution tax, levied for the purpose of liquidating the tribute now due France for the acknowledgment of their independence.

Great fears were entertained that it would be more serious than it has been; and even now, many are in arms expecting the arrival of disaffected country people, who are reported to have been encamped in great numbers upon the plains—but I hope these rumors are incorrect.

P. S. Dec. 17.—This day, two of the ringleaders were shot, four transported from the island, and one imprisoned for four months.—The plot is completely put down, and the place tranquil.

New-York, Feb. 5.

To a commercial friend we are indebted for the following highly important letter of 4th December, from Paris, (later than any intelligence from there,) written by an intelligent man, and entitled therefore to the greatest consideration.

Paris, 4th Dec. 1827.—"I wrote you by the Queen Mab, which sailed yesterday. I take the chance of this reaching Liverpool in time for the packet to communicate to you the important news which has since been received here. The Grand Sultan has absolutely refused all terms proposed by the three allied Powers, and even gone so far as to make the most extravagant demands of them.—The consequence is like to be an immediate war.—The bombardment of Constantinople by the combined fleets of the three powers, and the passing of the Pruth by the Russian army, may soon be expected.

P. S. There is every appearance to-day, that a change will take place in the Ministry here, and that even M. de Villele will be obliged to leave it."

Riot at South Boston.—A violent quarrel arose at South Boston, between two parties, consisting, we understand, of Irish Catholics and Irish and English Protestants. They engaged with such earnestness that all efforts to separate the parties proved unavailing, until the bells were rung, and the firemen reached the spot with the engines, prepared to suppress the flame. It was reported yesterday that several persons were killed in the affray, but we learn that this is not true. Some, however, were wounded. Several of the most active combatants have been arrested and committed to jail.

Five men were on Tuesday last, bound over in the sum of \$3000 each, to take their trials at the next Municipal Court, charged with having been concerned in the riot.

Daily Advertiser.

Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River.—The Buffalo Journal states that the practicability of a canal from Lake Michigan to Illinois river, has been fully demonstrated in a report upon that subject, by H. F. Stickney. The construction of this canal, it is said, will cost but a mere trifle, when compared with its importance to the commerce of the interior. It will open a direct communication from the Western Lakes to Europe and the vast amount of property that floats on the Mississippi and Missouri, would seek a market in the two extremities of our continent, with equal facility. It is justly remarked that the mind is lost in this vast conception. We expect, ere long, to see the feasibility of a canal to the moon clearly demonstrated.

Ulster Republican.

Progress of Florida.—Under this head, we find in the St. Augustine Herald a topographical description of four new towns, which have sprung up in rapid succession, under the genial influence of our republican institutions. We give the description in the editor's own words:

Aspalaga.—A new town laid off recently, and located on the east of the Apalachicola river, 75 miles from the Bay, and 8 miles below the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. It is represented to possess superior advantages for situation; and has a water communication to the Gulf of Mexico, for vessels drawing 9 feet water. A town here, will undoubtedly enjoy superior advantages, as it must command much of the trade of the upper region of country, and of that which lies contiguous to the streams which contribute to swell the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. This location is about 70 miles from Tallahassee.

Magnolia, is a new town laid out on the St. Marks river, about 8 miles above Fort St. Marks, and 15 miles from Tallahassee, in a southerly direction. Vessels drawing eight feet water can navigate this river, up to the town. The town is located on a high and healthy situation, possesses the advantage of Sulphur Springs in its immediate vicinity.

Rockhaven is situated on a small branch emptying into the St. Marks, 6 or 7 miles above the confluence of the Wakulla with

that river, and is about 13 miles south of Tallahassee. The stream upon which this town is located, is navigable by boats drawing not over three feet water.

Monticello, the seat of justice of Jefferson county, is situated 24 miles from Micanopy lake; 29 miles N. E. of Tallahassee; 23 from St. Marks; 26 from Magnolia; and 8 miles from the Georgia line. It is located at the extreme N. W. corner of the county, and the surrounding country is stated to be well adapted to the cultivation of the cane.

In the Pennsylvania Gazette of Philadelphia, we find the following paragraph among the summary police notices for the last week.

The novelty of the week is the discovery of a mine of gold, ready coined, north of Race street, in 9th, which had been brought from New York by a little female dandy. The house is elegantly furnished, and was rented for by "one of these gentlemen, whose carriages run upon the axes" and a year's rent paid in advance. Among other elegant extravagancies, were a \$800 time piece, a gold hunting watch, a dress not made up at \$60. &c. &c. The sum of \$5,408 in doubloons was found in different parts of the house, and some of it in the bed curtains. The heroine of this affair is supposed to have been intimately connected with a recent tragical event, and accessory to a fraud committed upon an Insurance Company, in a neighboring city. She was sent to Liverpool by her paramour, whither she went in male attire, and he not following in the next ship as had been arranged, she returned to this country—which hastened the catastrophe. She is of small stature, bold look, black, bright eyes, hair cut short, and in the fashion of a gentleman's; wore a fur cap, and had seven suits of men's clothes and boots, shaving apparatus, &c. &c.

To Young Ladies.—If a young lady cannot bear reproach without sullenness, and disappointment without repining, what are we to expect of her when placed at the head of a family, to guide and direct its concerns? Truly the education of females, at the present day, seems diametrically opposed to all that advances the happiness of domestic life. To attract the admiration, and shine abroad, appears to be the principal object; as though they were destined for no higher purpose; like the ephemeral fly, they flutter awhile and are seen no more. What a lamentable circumstance, that the admirable picture drawn by Solomon, should not have been more frequently imitated. All the refinements which wealth and luxury have introduced since the foundation of society, will never have power to do away the influence of those domestic virtues which the inspired penman has so beautifully delineated in the last chapter of Proverbs. One reason why the domestic virtues are so much neglected, is the love of show and external parade. When once a love of fashionable pleasure steals upon the affections, it is in vain to look for the growth of virtues which require a keeping at home. Fashion dethrones judgment, and lays her empire in the dust. When once the affections begin to entwine around the idol, the soul is fascinated with a kind of enchantment, which it seems impossible to resist, until it becomes a prey to the most violent passions; which, like a garden grown up with weeds, presents a most gloomy prospect for a future day.

Case of Miller.—It was stated by us on Saturday that this man, convicted in the ordinary forms, of murder, and sentenced with the usual solemnities to be hanged, was respited until the 16th proximo. The circumstances under which this respite was granted, were peculiar and should be known. Much interest having been made to obtain a pardon for Miller, on the ground that the boy, upon whose testimony he was mainly convicted, was incompetent from his want of ordinary understanding, to give evidence. The case was reviewed by the Governor—the only depository of the pardoning power in case of murder: and decided to be one in which he could not interfere. The Court, however, tried, the Attorney that arraigned, and the clergyman who attended this criminal, impressed with the belief that this sentence ought not to go into effect, conveyed together, despatched a message to the Executive, but no answer being received, the Court took upon itself to suspend the execution of the sentence until the 16th of February. The chief inducement to this very unusual course was, as we are informed, that the boy had prevaricated much in his story since the trial, and that other circumstances tending to confirm Miller's own statement, that he killed Ackerman in self-defence, had been discovered after the application to the Governor.

New-York American.

The aptness of the following cannot be questioned. It is from the Western Teller, printed at Cincinnati, Ohio. There are some of our subscribers to whom we would recommend a perusal of this article. The concluding sentence we hope, may not prove true to ourselves.

"DEBTS."—There are debts of necessity which must be paid such as are due one's butcher, baker, and the like. There

are debts of honor which few men dare refuse to pay; such as are contracted at the gaming table for instance. There are great debts; these it is honorable not to pay. There are debts which cannot be paid; such as are due to parents, in those who preserve our lives.—There are others which men pay out of pure vanity, such, for example, as subscriptions to missions and tracts, by which their names will be made public; to gratify this vanity, justice is frequently set at naught. There is a debt which no one fails to pay, viz: the debt of nature. It is to be feared that many newspapers will pay this debt before the end of the present year, unless their patrons will pay another small debt not half so mortal.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1828.

Pursuant to notice, a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, friendly to the Administration, was held on the 22d inst. We regret that the proceedings were handed to us too late for this publication;—they will be published in our next.

The counterfeiters of whom we made mention in our last as having passed counterfeit notes at Murfreesborough, were pursued and taken above Northampton court house, and committed to jail. In a room at Tisdale's tavern, in which they were lodged for a single night, wads of counterfeit notes were found stuffed in a hole in the wall, which they had chewed and attempted thus to rid themselves of this evidence of guilt. They stated their names to be William Rawlings and Thomas Sackett, and gamblers by profession.

Hillsboro' Recorder, 20th inst.

From the N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Nov. 12.

"The U. S. ship Warren, has been to Miconi, and fired into the town, made the Primitives of the Island prisoners, for a day or two, landed nearly all the crew, and searched the Island, and found two boxes opium and some figs."

"Lord Cochrane has been at Scio, but he is gone off. The Greek army, under Col. Fabvier, about 1500 strong, are upon the Island, endeavoring to reduce the castle; but to-day, Capt. Hamilton and the French Admiral, have gone to enforce the armistice, and will probably order the army away."

From Vera Cruz.—A letter from Vera Cruz dated Dec. 21st, to a correspondent in New Orleans, mentions that the law for expelling the European Spaniards, which had passed the local legislature of Vera Cruz, was past in the lower house of the National Congress, but rejected in the Senate, much to the dissatisfaction of the people. Large bodies of men were reported to be arming and assembling, for the purpose of overawing the Senate.

At Oneida, the Lepros had committed a shameful outrage, robbing the old Spaniards to the amount of \$100,000 in money and effects. The authorities were intimidated from calling in the military force, by the immense rise of the populace. In their contest for booty, some few were killed, and several wounded.

Oasaca is still in the hands of the military chieftain Gargia, and of course under military law.

Many robberies had been committed lately on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Mer. Advertiser.

"Demi-Gods and heroes have ever been erected in times or countries of ignorance or barbarity; they addressed a people who had high opinions of human nature, because they were ignorant how far it could extend; they addressed a people who were willing to allow that men should be gods, because they were yet imperfectly acquainted with God and with man. These impostors knew, that all men were naturally fond of seeing something very great, made from the little materials of humanity; that ignorant nations are not more proud of building a tower to reach heaven, or a pyramid to last for ages, than of raising up a demigod of their own country and creation. The same pride that erects a colossus, or a pyramid, installs a god or an hero; but though the adoring savage can raise a colossus to the clouds, he can exalt the hero not one inch above the standard of humanity; incapable therefore, of exalting the idol, he debases himself, and falls prostrate before him."—Goldsmith.

The beautiful extract from the pen of that great philosopher, which furnishes a commentary on the celebration of the eighth of January, as the principle from which we act in opposing the proceedings of that day. It is most humiliating for a citizen of this place, to declare that the celebration of that day, was not such, as under different circumstances we could have wished. New-Orleans can never feel unfriendly to Gen. Jackson, and it is a misfortune when an honorable man has to suffer for the folly and indiscretion of his friends. The inordinate and extravagant pretensions set up for Gen. Jackson, that he possesses the strength of Sampson, the wisdom of Solomon, the beauty of Absalom, and the virtues of Aristides, must be offensive to a public, the ends of whose moral institutions are, to award to every man equal and exact justice. Exaggerated praise, is as ridiculous as exaggerated censure—they both subvert all notions of right and wrong. Those who lose sight of the distinguishing feature of our government, (the equality of her citizens) and attempt to lavish rewards and distinctions, which bear no proportion to the services, ought always to expect disappointment and mortification. If we test Gen. Jackson, dispassionately by the ordinary rules of life, and we do not see why it should be otherwise, doubtless he will be found to be a very excellent man, of intelligence, but like others, with defects in his composition.

These are the reasons why the sterling population of this city, comprising its "bone and sinew," took no part in the celebration. As we strike altogether at the principle of unnecessarily exalting men, the more minute details, we hope some one who was present at the scene, will give an accurate account. It is known that the Legislature discountenanced the proceedings altogether—that in appointing

a committee on their part, six of them were administration, and two Jackson men from grace alone. It is known too, that they made no appropriation for defraying expenses—and that they refused that their committee should be under the control of the one raised in this city. Of the procession, nothing can be said—indeed, if the troops of the city had not very liberally turned out, there would have been no procession; and half of them or more, were Administration men. There was not a majority of any class of the city, that participated—not of merchants, lawyers, or any profession of men. The steam boats did not all turn out—and but one ship in ten, hoisted their flags. Of the ball given, that was a mortifying failure too: the price of tickets, was first fixed at ten dollars, and but eight persons subscribed; it was then reduced to five dollars, and about 30 subscribed; and it was again reduced to three dollars. We are not informed what number attended; but we suppose it was small. And to crown all, Gen. Jackson left here at 1 o'clock in the night! What could this have been for, but to avoid the disappointment of seeing a naked levee, in broad day light. But this detail is irksome to us, and we take no pleasure in blazoning it to the world.

The people of this city, and the people of this state, particularly the creoles, have covered themselves with immortal glory. It required a degree of moral firmness to resist the claims of general Jackson to our suffrages, which would have done honor to the Romans in their best days. How profoundly ignorant were the managers here, of the people of Louisiana! They expected when the General arrived, that he would be Gulliver in Lilliput; a Stork among frogs; who, when he left, would croak out, in obscurity, their little day. But they have no reason to say—

"Why man, he doth bestride the narrow world like Colossus; and we the people, Walk under his huge legs, and peep about To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

As Madame de Staël says, "there is something of grandeur in the frenzy of battle," which generally entrances the multitude; but the symphonies of warlike music, had no effect in this state; we have asserted and maintained the empire of reason over the passions. We did not look upon the whole human race at anonymous and worthless, because General Jackson lived; around whom is concentrated the glory belonging to three thousand men.—The same spirit which defended our country, and bore its flag at York, Brandywine, Trenton, and Chippewa, preserved New-Orleans—the spirit of independence.—And we trust it will forever continue to shield our country from foreign aggression.

The New-York Delegation.—If any thing in the 8th of January business, has excited our particular disgust and disapprobation, it is the arrival of this and other committees from other states, to make political speeches. Mr. Van Buren ought to be satisfied with the vassalage of New-York to his purposes, without attempting the subjugation of other states. When we shall have reached the point of degradation to make us the kindred of the *luddites* of England, the Canaille of Paris, or the mobs of the city of New-York, then we shall be thankful for a master; one to govern us like Scylla too. But so long as order reigns here, we will decline a state of tutelage, even to Mr. Van Buren, a droid as he is. Thanks to the dispenser of all good, we are not yet to be gambled away by party machinery, to subserve the designs of individuals. When Louisiana wants advice in politics; when she shall be ignorant of her own interests and those of civilization, Tammany Hall and the Fauborg St. Antoine of Paris, will be the last place in the world we shall apply to.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

About the middle of last month, a circumstance occurred in Little Creek Hundred, Delaware, which affords a striking illustration of the ferocity which birds of prey sometimes exhibit towards the human species. A large hawk made a descent upon a domestic fowl within six or eight paces of a small dwelling, which, at the time, contained only a woman and her two children, the eldest not yet able to walk. The cries of distress from the poultry naturally led the woman to look out for the cause, when she discovered the hawk endeavoring to bear off a grown chicken, which in its attempts to escape, had got fast under a paling. Thinking to frighten away the robber, which was on the opposite side of the fence, she thrust her arm between the pales. Unconscious, however, of the disposition and power of the bird, she suffered her hand to approach so near, that leaving the fowl, and dropping upon its back, (the usual posture of defence of this class when brought to close quarters,) it fixed one of its talons deeply in her right hand. Entirely unable with the considerable force she used to disengage herself, she was thus held a considerable time a close prisoner.

Her chief hope of success was at first placed upon calling some passing traveller to her assistance; but the road being quite private, and the occasion pressing, she bethought herself of another expedient. Having succeeded in making her eldest child understand, that she wanted an axe from a distant part of the premises, the little boy executed the commission in a manner creditable to his years. With this instrument the mother effected her liberation, by drawing the head of the bird with her left hand under the paling, and chopped off its head. The hawk measured nearly four feet between the tips of his wings.

DARREN, (Geo.) Feb. 5.

It appears by the variety of squibs let off at my Gazette, by the Statesman and Patriot, that I have by a single hoax, brought the paper into notice, and that it is now distinguished by the title of "the organ of Messrs. Spalding and Troup." However proud I may feel of so distinguished a title being given to my humble production, still, it is a duty I owe to the eminent individuals (who are saddled with my sins by the Statesman and Patriot) to declare, in the most explicit terms, that neither Mr. Spalding, Mr. Troup, or any other person, is acquainted with the matter that is prepared for my Gazette previous to my issue.

A whisper to the Statesman and Patriot:—My reasons for dropping Gen. Jackson and espousing the cause of Mr. Adams, was occasioned by receiving a hint from a prominent Jackson editor near Washington, viz: That if I would come out in favor of the General and abandon Mr. Adams, I should be appointed Contractor for Ball Cartridges for the Army, and have the advertisement for Live Oak and Locust Trennels for the Navy, on the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. I viewed this proposition as an insult, inasmuch as it insinuated, that I have hitherto been neutral—or only waiting for a bid.

I request the Statesman and Patriot to keep the above a profound secret for the present, and in due time I will let another Cat out of the Bag.

C. F. GRANDISON.

Strangers in Baltimore.—The Baltimore Morning Chronicle states, that on examining the books of the City Hotel during the past year, the following list was made of the number of strangers who had arrived at that house, during the period mentioned:—January, 422; February, 543; March, 940; April, 842; May, 914; June, 932; July, 831; August, 790; September, 1080; October, 1110; November, 773; December, 760.—Total, 9,922.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, shows the present state and condition of the vessels built and building, those in ordinary, and those that are undergoing repairs at the several navy yards.—The letters A in *italic*, denote those vessels built and building under gradual increase; and B those building under the law of March 3, 1825, for building 10 sloops of war; 5 of which have been completed, and are now in service at sea.

At Portsmouth.	
Alabama, A	74
Santee, A	44
Concord, sloop, B	--
At Boston.	
Virginia, A	74
Vermont, A	74
Columbia, A	74
Independence, A	74
Cumberland, A	44
Falmouth, sloop, B	--
At New-York.	
Ohio, A	74
Washington, A	74
Franklin, A	74
United States, A	44
Liberator, A	44
Savannah, A	44
Fairfield, sloop, B	--
Sabine, A	44
Fulton, steam frigate,	--
Peacock, sloop,	--
Shark, schooner,	--
At Philadelphia.	
Pennsylvania, ship of the line, A	--
Raritan, A	44
Vandalia, sloop, B	--
Cayenne, corvette,	--
At Washington.	
Potomac, A	44
Columbia, A	44
Congress, ready for sea,	36
St. Louis, sloop, B	--
At Norfolk.	
Delaware, A	74
St. Souvenir, A	44
North-Carolina, A	74
New-York, A	74
Guerriere, A	44
Constellation,	36
John Adams, corvette.	--

The Commissioners have contracted for the frames and timber, of live oak, for 3 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and 5 sloops of war, of the first class. A part of a frame of a sloop of war has been purchased.

POSTAGE.

The Post Master General, has transmitted to both Houses, a statement of the nett amount of postage accruing at each Post Office in each State and Territory. The following is the recapitulation of the amount received from each state.

RECAPITULATION.	
New-York,	\$229,794 72
Maine,	26,143 01
New-Hampshire,	13,250 51
Vermont,	13,554 93
Massachusetts,	98,950 44
Rhode-Island,	13,397 22
Connecticut,	30,160 13
New-Jersey,	16,227 41
Pennsylvania,	127,321 51
Delaware,	4,834 10
Maryland,	39,335 38
Virginia,	71,537 76
North-Carolina,	27,571 81
South-Carolina,	46,402 00
Georgia,	42,524 24
Ohio,	32,309 15
Kentucky,	25,572 26
Tennessee,	17,990 78
Alabama,	20,164 98
Mississippi,	10,314 87
Louisiana,	28,063 92
Indiana,	5,670 36
Illinois,	2,856 55
Missouri,	6,282 94
Michigan Territory,	2,284 41
Arkansas Territory,	1,046 49
Florida Territory,	2,698 67
District of Columbia,	10,366 55
Grand Total,	988,976 10

The St. Andrews (N. B.) Gazette says, "we hear with pain that the Foxes are doing incredible injury in the Parishes of St. Andrews and St. Patrick. A great many horned cattle and hogs, being bit by them, have become mad and died. They are very numerous and infest the barn yards of the farmers, both by night and day."

From the Wilmington Recorder.

The subjoined list of revolutionary officers and soldiers, in this State, who have claims to the bounty lands, in Ohio, was presented to us for publication, by a gentleman to whom it was transmitted, by the Hon. Mr. Holmes, our representatives in Congress, whose vigilance in this instance, affords to revolutionary veterans, or their heirs, an opportunity of securing their rights.

Captains.—Micajah Lewis, John McNeas, Robert Kaiford, Charles Stewart, William Williams.

Lieutenants.—John Clandennan, Thomas Clark, John Ford, Philip Jones, Stephen Slade, James Scurlow, Jesse Steed, Nathaniel Williams.

Surgeon.—James W. Green.

Privates.—Gideon Aikens, Samuel Baxter, Joseph Brown, John Bailey, William Bryant, Wm. Brown, Charles Bright, Layman Birko, Jiles Bowers, Dempsey Bryan, David Chester, Isaac Clark, Levi Cotter, Wm. Cole, John Campen, Isaac Clark, Philip Dean, John Etherage, Abraham Fowler, Jas. Faulks, John Graham, Joseph Gurley, Britain George, Samuel Gainer, John Gill, Wm. Griffin, Adam Hart, Peter Hadcock, Richard Hardwick, Joshua Harvey,

James Hukins, Crawford Johnston, Fountain Jourdan, Josiah Jones, Edward King, Francis Larnio, Wm. Long, John Leach, Isaac Lewis, Bennett Morgan, Solomon Middleton, Daniel McFater, Robert McKinney, Eli McVay, Morris Morgan, Roger McVay, Arthur McDonald, Wm. McIntire, Philip Mason, Henry Miller, Edgerton Mott, Nehemiah Pravy, John Platt, Wm. Pafford, Wm. Pace, William Ryal, Richard Roberts, Cornelius Ryan, John Simpson, Robert Seayer, John Stringer, John Shepperd, James Sisk, Samuel Simpson, David Sweat, Sampson Sykes, Wm. Thomas, Caleb Thomas, Anthony Toney, Dempsey Underdo, Levi Wiggins, Benjamin White, John Wells, Lott Watson, John Ward, Wm. Welch.

We received by the last mail, from some unknown friend in New Hampshire, a copy of a tract which appears to have been fabricated for electioneering purposes; and has probably been extensively circulated in that State, the title of which is, "A brief sketch of the Life, Character and Services, of Major General Andrew Jackson." To this tract is placed an imprint, stating it to have been printed "for Isaac Hill." If Mr. Hill, who used at least to have some personal character, should prosecute the authors of this infamous publication, for this calumny, he might, we have no doubt, receive from any jury of honest men a sufficient amount, by way of damages to found an asylum for that class of miscreants, to be found within his own State, as well as in every other State, who have gone mad from party. If he really sanctioned such a publication with his name, he is himself a fit candidate for such an asylum. We do not here refer especially to the compilation itself with its preposterous embellishments, but to the notes appended to it; of which, that which is numbered as the 6th is more despicable than any language can describe. We trust the freemen of New Hampshire know how to estimate the cut-throat morality by which such publications are prompted, or even connived at.

National Intelligencer.

Church Moving.—In New York they have a way of doing things in many respects peculiar to themselves. Witness the following paragraph from the *Journal of Commerce*.—"Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that Divine Service will be performed this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the old Dutch church formerly situated in Herring Street, Greenwich Village, now under the operation of moving in Charles Street, by Mr. Simeon Brown. The Church will continue to be under the operation of moving during the period of Divine Service."

N. C. Journal.

Danville College, Ky.—Four scholarships of 1000 dollars each, are founded. A farm is attached to the college, to reduce by labour the expense of living. The indigent will be supported and educated without charge. Those who are able to board themselves, will pay a sum for that purpose never exceeding 20 dollars per annum.

TAILORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop, 8 miles south of Charlotte, where he intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in a fashionable style. His work will be inferior to none, and executed at short notice. By assiduity and attention to business, he hopes to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN N. LEES.

Feb. 22, 1828.—w171.

NOTICE.

THAT in pursuance to a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen. on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

TRACT of LAND

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North-Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick Dwelling House; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary out-houses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another TRACT of LAND, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely

NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM C. MEANS, } Trustees.
JHON N. PHIFER, }

Estate of Daniel Gallant.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Gallant, late of Mecklenburg, deceased, desires all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, Executor.

A TRUTH.

THAT those who stand indebted to the firm of Smith & Boyd, either by note or account, for Goods purchased in 1827, and at cash prices, to be paid in a few weeks, are now called upon for the money; and if it is not given, coercive measures must be taken. We actually stand in need of the money; if not, we would not ask you for it.

SMITH & BOYD.

Feb. 9, 1828.—69.

Poetry.

[From the Monthly Magazine.]
A PARTING SONG.

When will ye think of me, my friends?
When will ye think of me?
When the last red light of the summer day,
From the rock and the river is passing away,
When the air with a deepening hush is
fraught,
And the heart grows burdened with tender
thought;
Then let it be!

When will ye think of me, kind friends?
When will ye think of me?
When the rose of the rich mid-summer time,
Is folded with the hues of its glorious prime;
When we gather its bloom, as in bright
hours fled,
From the walks where my footsteps no more
may tread;
Then let it be!

When will ye think of me, sweet friends?
When will ye think of me?
When the sudden tears o'erflow your eye,
At the sound of some olden melody;
When ye hear the voice of a mountain stream;
When ye feel the charm of a poet's dream;
Then let it be!

Thus let my memory be with you, friends!
Thus ever think of me!
Kindly and gently, but as of one
For whom 'tis well to be fled and gone,
As a bird from a chain unbound;
As of a wanderer whose home is found—
So let it be!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Literary Magnet.

The Marvellous History of Mynheer Von Wodenblock.

There was not a Dutchman who did not
tremble at the sight.

Knickerbocker's free Translation.

He who has been at Rotterdam, will remember a house of two stories, which stands in the suburbs, just adjoining the basin of the canal that runs between that city and the Hague. Leyden and other places. I say he will remember it, for it must have been pointed out to him, as having been once inhabited by the most ingenious artist that Holland ever produced,—to say nothing of his daughter, the prettiest maiden ever born within hearing of the croaking of a frog. It is not with the fair Blanche, unfortunately, that we have at present any thing to do; it is with the old gentleman her father. His profession was that of a surgical-instrument maker; but his fame principally rested on the admirable skill with which he constructed wooden and cork legs. So great was his reputation in this department of human science, that they whom nature or accident had curtailed, caricatured, and disappointed in so very necessary an appendage to the body, came limping to him in crowds; and, however desperate the case might be, were very soon, as the vulgar saying is, "set upon their legs again." Many a cripple, who had looked upon his deformity as incurable, and whose only consolation consisted in an occasional sly hit at Providence, for having entrusted his making to a journeyman, found himself so admirably fitted—so elegantly propped up by Mynheer Turningvort, that he almost began to doubt whether a timber or cork supporter was not, on the whole, superior to a more common-place and troublesome one of flesh and blood. And in good sooth, if you had seen how very handsome and delicate were the *understandings* fashioned by this skilful artificer, you would have been puzzled to settle the question yourself; the more especially if, in your real toes, you were ever tormented with the gout or corns.

One morning, just as Master Turningvort was giving its final smoothness and polish to a calf and ankle, a messenger entered his studio (to speak classically,) and requested that he would immediately accompany him to the mansion of Mynheer Von Wodenblock. It was the mansion of the richest merchant in Rotterdam; so the artist put on his best wig, and set forth, with his three-cornered hat in one hand, and his silver-headed stick in the other.

It so happened that Mynheer Von Wodenblock had been very laudably employed, a few days before, in turning a poor relation out of doors; but in endeavoring to hasten the odious wretch's progress down stairs, by a slight impulse, *a posteriore* (for Mynheer seldom stood upon ceremony with poor relations,) he had unfortunately lost his balance; and tumbling headlong from the top to the bottom, he found, on recovering his senses, that he had broken his right leg, and that he was *minus* three teeth. He had at first some thoughts of having his poor relation tried for murder; but being naturally of a merciful disposition, he only sent him to gaol, on account of some unpaid debt; leaving him there to enjoy the comfortable reflection, that his wife and children were starving at home.

A dentist soon supplied the invalid with three teeth, which he had pulled out of an indigent poet's head, at the rate of ten stivers a-piece, but for which he

prudently charged the rich merchant twenty guineas. The doctor, upon examining his leg, and recollecting that he was just then rather in want of a subject, cut it carefully off, and took it away with him in his carriage, to lecture upon it to his pupils. So Mynheer Wodenblock, aware that he had been hitherto accustomed to walk, and not to hop, and being perhaps, somewhat prejudiced in favor of the former mode of action, sent for our friend at the canal basin, in order that he might give him directions about the substitute with which he wished to be supplied in the place of his lost member.

The artificer entered the wealthy burgher's apartment. He was reclining on a couch, with his left leg looking as respectable as ever; but with his unhappy right stump wrapped up in bandages, as if conscious of its own littleness.

"Turningvort, you have heard of my misfortune; it has thrown me into a fever, and all Rotterdam into confusion—but let that pass. You must make me a leg; and it must be the best leg, sir, you ever made in your life." Turningvort bowed. "I do not care what it costs,"—Turningvort bowed yet lower—"provided it outdoes every thing you have yet made of a similar sort. I am for none of your wooden spindleshanks. Make it of cork: let it be light and elastic, and cram it as full of springs as a watch. I know nothing of the business, and cannot be more specific in my directions, but this I am determined on, that I shall have a leg as good as the one I have lost. I know such a thing is to be had; and if I get it from you your reward is a thousand guineas."

The Dutch Prometheus declared, that to please Mynheer Von Wodenblock, he would do more than human ingenuity had ever done before; and undertook to bring him, within six days, a leg which would laugh to scorn the mere common legs possessed by common men.

This assurance was not meant as an idle boast. Turningvort was a man of speculative, as well as practical science; and there was a favorite discovery, which he had long been endeavoring to make, and in accomplishing which he imagined he had at last succeeded that very morning. Like all other manufacturers of terrestrial legs, he had ever found the chief difficulty in his progress towards perfection, to consist in its being apparently impossible to introduce into them anything in the shape of joints capable of being regulated by the will, and of performing those important functions achieved under the present system, by means of the admirable mechanical construction at the knee and ankle. Our philosopher had spent years in endeavoring to obviate this great inconvenience; and though he had undoubtedly made greater progress than any body else, it was not till now that he believed himself completely master of the great secret. His first attempt to carry it into execution, was to be in the leg he was about to make for Mynheer Von Wodenblock.

It was on the evening of the sixth day from that to which I have already alluded, that with this magic leg, carefully packed up, the acute artisan again made his appearance before the expecting and impatient Wodenblock. There was a proud twinkle in Turningvort's grey eye, which seemed to indicate that he valued even the thousand guineas, which he intended for Blanche's marriage portion, less than the celebrity, the glory, the immortality, of which he was at length so sure. He untied his precious bundle, and spent some hours in displaying and explaining to the delighted burgher the number of additions he had made to the internal machinery, and the purpose which each was intended to serve.

The evening wore away in these discussions, concerning wheels within wheels, and springs acting upon springs. When it was time to retire to rest, both were equally satisfied of the perfection of the work; and at his employer's earnest request, the artist consented to remain where he was for the remainder of the night; in order that early next morning he might fit on the limb, and see how it performed its duty.

Early next morning all the necessary arrangements were completed; and Mynheer Von Wodenblock walked forth to the street in ecstasy, blessing the inventive powers of one, who was able to make so excellent a hand of his leg. It seemed, indeed, to act to admiration. In the merchant's mode of walking there was no stiffness, no effort, no constraint—all the joints performed their office, without the aid of either bone or muscle. Nobody, not even a connoisseur in lameness, would have suspected that there was any thing uncommon, any great collection of accurately-adjusted clock-work, under the full, well-slash'd pantaloons of the substantial-looking Dutchman. Had it not been for a slight tremulous motion, occasioned by the rapid whirling of about twenty small wheels in the interior, and a constant clicking, like that of a watch, though somewhat louder, he would even himself have forgotten that he was not in all respects as he used to be, before he lifted his right foot, to bestow a parting benediction on his poor relation.

He walked along, in the renovated buoyancy of his spirits, till he came in sight of the Stad House; and just at the foot of the flight of steps that lead up to

the principal door, he saw his old friend, Mynheer Vanouteren, waiting to receive him. He quickened his pace, and both mutually held out their hands to each other, by way of congratulation, before they were near enough to be elated in a friendly embrace. At last the merchant reached the spot where Vanouteren stood; but what was that worthy man's astonishment to see him, though he still held out his hand, pass quickly by, without stopping even for a moment to say, "How d'ye do?" Yet so it was; but it was no fault of our hero's. His own astonishment was a thousand times greater, when he found that he had no power whatever to determine either when, where, or how, his leg was to move! As long as his own wishes happened to coincide with the manner in which the machinery seemed destined to operate, all had gone on smoothly; and he had mistaken his own tacit compliance with its independent and apparently self-acting powers, for a command over it which he now found he did not possess. It had been his most anxious desire to stop to speak with Mynheer Vanouteren; but his leg moved on, and he was under the necessity of following it. Many an attempt did he make to slacken his pace, but every attempt was vain. He caught hold of the rails, walls, and houses; but his leg tugged so violently, that he was afraid of dislocating his arms, and was obliged to go on.

He began to get seriously uneasy, as to the consequences of this most unexpected turn which matters had taken; and his only hope was, that the amazing and unknown powers, which the complicated construction of his leg seemed to possess, would speedily exhaust themselves; of this, however, he could as yet discover no symptoms. He happened to be going in the direction of the Leyden canal; and when he came in sight of Mynheer Turningvort's house, he called loudly upon the artificer to come to his assistance. The artificer looked out from his window with a face of wonder. "Rascal!" cried Wodenblock, "come out to me this instant! You have made me a leg with a vengeance!—it won't stand still for a moment! I have been walking straight-forward ever since I left my own house; and unless you stop me yourself, heaven only knows how much farther I may walk. Don't stand gaping there, but come out and relieve me, or I shall be out of sight, and you will not be able to overtake me."

The mechanician grew pale; he was evidently not prepared for this new difficulty. He lost not a moment, however, in following the merchant, to do what he could towards extricating him from so awkward a predicament.

The merchant, or rather the merchant's leg was walking very quick, and Turningvort being an elderly man, found it no easy matter to make up to him. He did so at last, nevertheless; and catching him in his arms, lifted him entirely from the ground. But the stratagem (if so it may be called), did not succeed, for the innate propelling motion of the leg hurried him on along with his burthen, at the same rate as before. He set him, therefore, down again; and stooping, pressed violently on one of the springs that protruded a little behind. In an instant, the unhappy Mynheer Von Wodenblock was off like an arrow; calling out, in the most piteous accents, "I am lost! I am lost!—I am possessed by a devil, in the shape of a cork leg! Stop me! for Heaven's sake, stop me! I am breathless!—I am fainting! Will nobody shatter my leg to pieces?" Turningvort! Turningvort! you have murdered me!"

The artist, perplexed and confounded, was hardly in a situation more to be envied. Scarcely knowing what he did, fell upon his knees, clasped his hands, and with straining and staring eyeballs, looked after the richest merchant in Rotterdam, running with the speed of an enraged buffalo, away along the canal, towards Leyden, and bellowing for help as loudly as his exhaustion would permit.

Leyden is more than twenty miles from Rotterdam, but the sun had not yet set, when the Misses Backsneider, who were sitting at their parlour window, immediately opposite the Golden Lion drinking tea, and nodding to their friends as they passed, saw some one coming at a furious speed along the street. His face was pale as ashes, and he gasped fearfully for breath; but without turning either to the right or the left, he hurried by at the same rapid rate, and was out of sight almost before they had time to exclaim, "Good gracious! was not that Mynheer Von Wodenblock, the rich merchant of Rotterdam?"

Next day was Sunday. The inhabitants of Haarlem were all going to church, in their best attire, to say their prayers and hear their great organ, when a being rushed across the market-place like an animated corpse—white, blue, cold, and speechless; his eyes fixed, his lips livid, his teeth set, and his hands clenched. Every one cleared away for it, in silent horror; and there was not a person in Haarlem who did not believe it a dead body endowed with the power of motion.

On it went, through village and town, towards the great wilds and forests of Germany. Weeks, months years past on; but at intervals the horrible shape was seen, and still continues to be seen, in various parts of the north of Europe. The clothes which he who was once

Mynheer Von Wodenblock used to wear have all mouldered away; the flesh too has fallen from his bones, and he is now a skeleton!—a skeleton in all but the cork leg, which still, in all its original rotundity and sive, continues attached to the spectral form, a *perpetuum mobile*, dragging the wearied bones for ever and for ever over the earth!

May all good Saints protect us from broken legs; and may there never appear a mechanician like Turningvort, to supply us with cork substitutes, of so awful and mysterious a power!

Fancy ball at Philadelphia.—We have been obligingly furnished by a friend, with the following extract of a letter from Philadelphia, containing some account of the late Fancy Ball at that place.

"The assemblage consisted of between three and four hundred persons, selected from the supreme bon ton of the city, the greatest precaution having been taken to secure a salutary exclusion. The most splendid and becoming costumes that could be procured, were displayed by the wearers to the greatest advantage, either in dancing to cotillions executed by an orchestra of seventeen musicians in a room, in which the effect of eight hundred lights produced brilliancy calculated to eclipse the sun himself, when under the influence of one of his most sublime efforts. To those unaccustomed to sights similar to that presented on this occasion (and we presume it was familiar to none, it being the first attempt of the kind in this country) the illusion of being suddenly transported to some region of fancy was complete.—For a long time scarcely a syllable escaped from the lips around which wreathed the most soul speaking smiles of delight; but after the overwhelming impressions of the entire had subsided, the time thus lost was soon made up for, and the dancing which now commenced continued with the greatest spirit until near five o'clock in the morning, although the hour of assemblage, at half past eight o'clock, was at the request of the managers punctually adhered to.

Among the dresses of the gentlemen, the most admired was, one consisting of a white satin tunic and waistcoat, with a chaste embroidering of gold, with cap and plumes, sword and shoes corresponding. Lord Leicester, to whom our readers have been formerly introduced in Kenilworth, was so accurately represented in costume, manner and tout ensemble, as almost to transport the beholder, in idea, into the actual presence of his lordship. It was gratifying to observe that amidst all this scene of gaily and thoughtlessness, the profound scholastic character of the present day very ably represented, and sustained under the garb of a Cambridge student, who had every appearance of being equally accustomed to the society of peers and proctors—the halls of the great, and the cloisters of the university.

If I allowed myself to listen to the dictates of my gallantry, by alluding to the ladies, who of course constituted the essential charm of the evening, I ought not to omit mentioning the bewitching enchantment of all, from sultannas to shepherdesses; but I dare not enter into the description; although I cannot pass over in silence the "Fairy of the Star," who was perfectly divine, and seemed—no, not seemed, but actually did glide through the mazes of the dance resting on the thin air alone, supported by her beautiful wings and subduing all around by the magical enchantment of her star spangled wand—at least so it appeared to me.

No person was admitted into the room but in costume, an indispensable requisition towards the success of the entertainment. A number of ladies who did not choose to participate in the revel were admitted to the orchestra as spectators, where the attractions of the scene detained them to the excessive disappointment of those to whom a transfer of tickets had been promised.

N. Y. Eve'ng Post.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Woman! thou balm of life, soother of my sorrows! How dost thou lessen the load of human misery, and lead the wretch into the valley of delight. Without thee how heavily would man drag through a weary world! But if the warmly pressed hand of a loved and fascinating female be twined around his supporting arm, how joyous, how lightly doth he trip along the path! The warm and tender friend, who, in the most trying situations retain her fondness, and in every change of fortune preserves her unabated love, ought to be embraced as the best benison of heaven—the completer of human happiness. Let a man draw such a prize in the lottery of life, and glide down the stream of existence with such a partner, neither the coldly averted eye of the summer friend, nor the frowns of an adverse fortune, should produce a pang or excite a murmur.

MAHMOUD II.

The Reigning Sultan of Turkey.

He was born July 20, 1785, and is the son of Abdi Hamid, who died in 1789, and nephew of the Selim III. He was proclaimed Emperor, July 28, 1808. The following account of this sovereign is from "Recollections to Turkey,"

published in the London New Monthly Magazine.

His mother was the daughter of a French merchant, at Martinique, who at the age of thirteen, sent her to Marseilles that her education might be completed in France. The vessel on board of which she had embarked, was taken near the gulf of Lyons, by an Algerine ship of war, and carried into Algiers, where the young Creole was immediately sent to the Harem of the Dey. Her extreme beauty appeared to the Dey to render her peculiarly fit for a present to the then reigning Sultan Abdoulhammid, who soon judged her worthy of being honoured with his notice. She bore him a son, the present Sultan, who endeared her to the life she led in the seraglio, inasmuch that she declined availing herself of any of the opportunities of making her escape which her indefatigable and wealthy friends, who had discovered where she was, threw in her way.

The education of her son became the only object of her cares and occupation; and her counsels, joined to those of Selim, who evinced a strong partiality for the growing Prince, prepared him for the important duties of the throne. The principles of the system which he adopted, and has since pursued, may indeed be considered in some measure applicable to the temper and habits of his people; but generally speaking, a policy tending to the diminution and destruction of the population of an empire, to say nothing of the natural odium it necessarily excites, must be looked upon as calculated to defeat its own object. I shall not here specify the number of Janissaries, who, it is asserted by all well informed persons residing in Constantinople, have gradually disappeared through mysterious means, from 1808 to 1824.—Suffice it to say, it is not less than the amount of population in one of the second-rate kingdoms of Germany? And if the waters of the Bosphorus were by some miraculous operation, suddenly withdrawn, the heaps of human bones which they perhaps still serve to conceal, would fill one with horror and amazement.

The Interior of a Printing Office.—Of all the shops, into which variety creeps, a printing office beats Old Nick. In pop one with a pickled peppered phiz, saying "stop my paper if you can't leave it more regular at my house." Well, the question then follows, "Where is your house?" "No. 965, Ague fit-Lane, up five pair of stairs, in the S. S. West corner." The answer ensues, "it shall be attended to," and out he goes to be succeeded by those who come to subscribe, to pay, or to dun. In the midst of this, walks round the printer's devil, as big as a Sexton at a funeral, crying, "Copy Sir!" Then the compositor respectfully asking whether certain hieroglyphics in manuscript, spells c-l-a-m-s, or a-l-a-r-m-s—the click, click, click, of the types, as they clap them into the composing stick, and the rat tat, rat-a-tat, of planing down, as it is called, of the types—the entrance of foreign or distant newspapers—half suppressed whistle of workmen as they set up their task perhaps of your favorite waltz—amidst all this to write poetry, prose, sentiment, sarcasm religion, and common sense, requires a little beyond ordinary genius or abstraction. What is there better than when the press waits for its editor's pen, in this swarm of evils than to have some good natured friend pop in upon you, and hold you by the button for a two hours social chat, upon what ought not to be done by you, as to your editorial course! It is enough to make one laugh or scold, to be thus crazed, with such an odd concatenation of bothering circumstances. And yet, if one line of the above written description should prove to be ungrammatical, we should find a dozen critics like bull dogs, fastened at its throat, barking growling, belling as if they had a legitimate right to murder it.

We congratulate our readers on the termination of the discussion on Mr. Chilton's resolution, as we are, in courtesy, bound to call it; although there is nothing of Mr. Chilton's, but the word "Resolved" belonging to the preposition as it has been adopted. It will be perceived by our report, that some slight altercation took place towards the close of the evening, but the resolution, as amended by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Dorsey, was finally carried by an unanimous vote. Upon the discussion which took place on this resolution, we have, at this late hour, but a single remark to make. The friends of the Administration have reason to congratulate themselves upon the superiority in point of decorum which they have obtained. While there is scarcely a speaker on the opposition side who has not lavished abuse on the Executive, or some or all of the Secretaries, the friends of the Administration have wisely and discreetly refrained from a retaliation, the only effect of which could be to irritate feelings and protract the discussion. The resolution has been unanimously adopted; and we have only to hope that the examination will now be fully gone into. If abuses exist, let them be exposed; if not, let the Administration have the full benefit of an investigation which will only render their purity more apparent to the people.